

TUAN SPARED NONE

Every Foreigner in the British Legation Slain.

BATTERED DOWN BY CANNON

Chinese Made a Breach in the Walls and Overpowered Garrison.

BRAVELY DEFENDED TO THE LAST

Repeated Assaults on the Building Resulted with Great Loss to the Besiegers—A Sortie in Which 200 Chinese Were Killed—Then Ammunition Gave Out, and a General Massacre Took Place—Chinese Officials at Shanghai Believed to Have Concealed the Terrible Story for Several Days, While Endeavoring to Negotiate for the Withdrawal of the Allies from Northern China—Date of the Tragedy Various Fixed on as July 6 or 7.

London, July 16—3.30 a. m.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, on July 5 received the following telegram from her husband:

"Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a dispatch from the governor of Shanghai, dated July 7, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Peking and killed 200 of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's forces, and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the defenses.

Under date of July 12 the governor of Shanghai wires as follows:

"Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the legations for some hours, but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that all the Ministers and the government as well are in great danger. The government is intensely anxious."

Finally came the news from Shanghai that an official telegram was received there last night from the governor of Shanghai stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British legation at Peking after a gallant defense and when all the ammunition had given out. All foreigners were killed.

All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive dispatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans, having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate sortie and then bravely met their fate.

Details of the Slaughter.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I can assert positively that the Chinese authorities had the dreadful news from Peking a week ago, and that Sheng knew all the foreigners in Peking were in danger when he asked the American consul to cable Washington a proposal to deliver the foreigners in safety at Tientsin on condition that the allies would suspend their operations to the north of Peking."

The correspondent adds certain details of affairs at Peking after June 25. According to his story, the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes by night, and so successfully as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disconcerting effect upon the Chinese, and there soon began to be open signs of disaffection, followed by desertions to Prince Ching's army, which was endeavoring to cooperate with the besieged. Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack in three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 6," says the correspondent, "he was opposed with artillery upon the British Legation, where the foreigners were concentrated. For two hours the walls were battered with shot and shell, and huge breaches were made in them. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, volleys constantly moved toward the gaps. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that hundreds of Chinese soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the widest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legation. They could not be rallied until they were out of the rifle range of the foreigners."

Rallied by Prince Tuan.

"Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed, and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object, they were met by Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao with their troops, who were going to the aid of the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus. Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell and was supposed to have been killed, but, as the search for his body was unsuccessful, it is now believed that he was only wounded, and was carried off and secretly by his faithful retainers."

Gen. Wang Wen Shao, although gravely wounded and in person, he was killed, and his force, which was completely outnumbered, was routed.

"Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but they were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. Toward the end of the third watch, about 5 a. m., the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing. But just then Gen. Tung Fuh Siang arrived from the vicinity of Tientsin with a large force of his troops. By this time the walls of the legation had been battered down and most of the buildings were in ruins.

Many of the allies had fallen at their posts, and the small band that was left took refuge in the wrecked buildings, which they endeavored hastily to fortify. Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed. Toward sunrise it was evident that the annihilation of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advances of the Chinese in force failed to draw a response, a rush was determined upon.

Put to Death to a Man.

"Thus, standing together, as the sun rose, the little remaining band, all Europeans, met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand to hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced, and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, on the alleged authority of couriers who brought the story, gives a very sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the members of the legation and the guards made a sortie on the night of June 25 and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, enraged over the loss of so many men, brought up heavy guns, and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigner must be destroyed. His words were: 'Destroy every foreign vestige, and make China a sealed book to all Western powers.'"

"Prince Tuan had previously discovered that Prince Ching was supplying the foreigners with ammunition. He, therefore, ordered Gen. Tung Fuh Siang to go to Prince Ching's troops, and it is reported that Ching was killed or seriously wounded."

"In the final attempt to cut their way through, the legations formed a square, with the women and children in the center. When the Boxers realized that they would be attacked they became like wild beasts and shot each other with revolvers. Heavy guns bombarded all night until the buildings were demolished and in flames. Many foreigners were roasted in the ruins."

Native Christians Also Slain.

"The Boxers rushed upon them and hacked and stabbed both dead and wounded, cutting off their heads and carrying these through the streets on their rifles, shouting fiercely. They then attacked the native Christian quarters, massacred all who refused to join them, outraged the women, and branded the children. Hundreds of mission buildings were burned."

The correspondent adds:

"All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quietude. Every port, every Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hu Pei and Hu Nan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first outraged and then massacred."

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated, and are calling for retribution. The Daily Chronicle comments upon the statement of its Washington correspondent that the United States government will not consider itself at war with China, and says:

"If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take these consolations without moving another man or gun."

"Emperor William can scarcely take the Washington view, for he has pledged himself to retribution, and he is a man of his word."

The French consul at Shanghai, at a reception Saturday, made an impassioned speech. He said: "The history of the world can show no parallel to such a situation, and if the abominable crime, the mere thought of which makes us shudder, has been perpetrated, then it is our desire that swift and summary punishment should be meted out to the guilty nation which committed it. Our government is fully aware of the danger in which we are placed, and I can assure you that we are doing all in our power to avenge the noble victims of Chinese barbarity."

Appeal of Americans.

Following is the text of an appeal of Americans in China, assembled in mass-meeting in Shanghai, to their fellow-countrymen at home:

"Urge the government to send adequate forces to act effectively in concert with the other powers. At present the American forces are quite disproportionate to the interests involved. Our commercial interests in the northern provinces are paramount, and we consider it a humiliating policy to trust to other powers the chief task, that of protecting Americans."

"Anti-foreigner outrages are multiplying daily. Officials and missionaries are massacred. The fate of the Ministers and their families in Peking is not known, but a general massacre is apprehended. Wholesale massacres of native Christians are reported. The whole country is terrorized. Trade is paralyzed."

"The restoration of order and retribution are duties pressing upon all civilized powers. The consequences of delay will be disastrous. Not only are foreign lives and property placed in jeopardy, but the loss of influence will be incalculable."

"Give no credence to statements of the situation sent by the Chinese government to its Ministers abroad. The present outrages are the result of the weak and vacillating policy of the powers in the past. We urge immediate, energetic, and concerted action."

Lightning Destroys Historic Grist Mill.

New York, July 16.—The historic old grist mill in Van Courtland Park was struck by lightning last night and destroyed. The mill was built in the middle of the last century. During the Revolutionary war it fell alternately into the hands of the British and Americans and ground corn for friend and foe alike. Up to 1200 when it came into the possession of the city, it was in daily use by the farmers of the neighborhood.

"Deeds Are Better Than Words."

What does Hood's Sarsaparilla do? The answer comes full-throated from a gigantic chorus of healthy men and happy women. "It does just what it claims to do." It purifies the blood as nothing else can. The number of those who answer thus is legion and their sentiment is unanimous.

Kidney Trouble—"Grip left me with severe pains in my back and kidneys. Could not walk without support. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and was soon relieved. Am also cured of catarrh and indigestion." W. A. Reed, 17 Mowry Avenue, East Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GOEBELISM THE ISSUE

National Politics Is Overshadowed in Kentucky.

REPUBLICANS VERY AGGRESSIVE

Today They Will Nominate Yerkes for Governor by Acclamation, and Will Inaugurate a Bitter Fight, with "Civil Liberty" as Their Slogan—Promise of Financial Aid from the National Committee—Beckham Will Probably Be Nominated.

Special to The Washington Post.
Louisville, Ky., July 16.—"There is a serious crisis in the affairs of Kentucky," is the double column editorial in the Evening Post to-day. "The right of the people to choose their own officers is denied by an organized band of political outlaws. Partisan passion has prostituted the processes of the courts to the base uses of the Republican State convention. The people will speak clearly and decisively on the single issue of the hour, the State may drift into anarchy."

With such language as this the delegates who are arriving to-night to attend the Republican State convention tomorrow are being greeted. Kentucky on the eve of a campaign beside which the contest last fall will seem as peaceful as a Sunday-school picnic. The Republicans, embittered at the ousting of Taylor, their gubernatorial candidate last year, are determined to frustrate at any cost the frauds which they claim were then practiced upon them. Violence, which is defined as "the right of revolution," is openly advocated, and a circular which is widely distributed and which announces the Goebel law. Thus it is that Goebel, although lying dead in Covington Cemetery, still throws his ghostly shadow over the State. The fatal shot fired from the window of the security office building at Frankfort may have removed him, but it did not eliminate his personality. The fight in Kentucky this year is as much Goebelism and anti-Goebelism as ever. There is to be, apparently, more bitterness and strife for the blood of Goebel has fed the flames of partisan passion.

Platform Limited to Two Planks.

The Republican platform to-morrow will cover a single sheet of typewritten paper. It will be boiled down almost to a single paragraph. Imperialism and money will not be mentioned. The declaration of war to compel the withdrawal of the Goebel law, with no reference to national affairs save an endorsement of McKinley and Roosevelt. "Civil liberty" is to be the Republican campaign cry. "What is the use of discussing abstract questions?" said Republican State Chairman Barnett this afternoon, "when the one question of how the people shall honestly record their judgment is left unsettled? This is the Republican position. It is a matter of life and death to stake their all upon an effort to overthrow a law which they assert, and which they have sworn to uphold. They will throw no chains, their speakers will discuss no other topic on the stump. The Democrats are to be placed on the defensive from the start."

United in the effort to make one last stand to overthrow the Democracy, the Republicans were, nevertheless, prepared three weeks ago to enter upon the struggle without outside aid. Until about the time of the Philadelphia convention, however, President McKinley and Chairman Hanna were inclined to concede Kentucky to the Democrats. McKinley was especially stubborn, and no amount of argument or entreaty was able to convince him that the electoral vote of Kentucky might be given him. To-day, however, the Republican managers are happy in the knowledge that aid from the national committee is to be given. Roosevelt, Delivered, and John Hay, are to be sent into the State, and money is not to be withheld. They have Hanna's promise. With this knowledge John W. Yerkes, who has hitherto looked askance at the gubernatorial nomination contest, has decided to-morrow as the Republican candidate. A popular man is Yerkes, conceivably the strongest man whom the Republicans could name.

Every county in the State has instructed its delegates to vote for Yerkes, in connection with an enthusiastic and united party behind him. Unlike Taylor, whose pedigree is mentioned in a whisper, Yerkes is a gentleman born and bred. He is a typical Kentuckian, six feet tall, and is built in proportion. A graduate of the Center College, in this State, he has classmates in almost every county. A lawyer by profession, he has a practice which nets him \$10,000 a year, besides which he is a professor in a law school at a good salary. He has a large number of railroad and other corporations. No one dares breathe a word against him. His manner is pleasant, and he has a head of the ticket, the Republicans are confident of a majority which cannot be counted out.

The Democratic Programme.

The convention which will nominate him to-morrow will not last over three hours. There will be no contesting delegations. John Marshall, a Louisville lawyer, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be temporary chairman. The chief justice will be temporary moderator. It is expected that Gov. Bradley will place Yerkes' name in nomination.

The programme will all be arranged beforehand, and will be carried out without a hitch. Meanwhile the Democrats are preparing for their convention, which meets at Lexington on the 19th, and when, according to the present outlook, J. C. W. Beckham, the boy governor, who stepped into Goebel's shoes, will be the Democratic candidate. He has a strong machine back of him, but he is not the strongest man whom the Democrats could name. Senator Blackburn, National Committeeman Woodson, and other leading Democrats, who want to get as far away from Goebel as they can, oppose him. Already there is talk of combining the anti-Beckham forces upon ex-Congressman McCreaty in the belief that he would get all the votes in the State last fall in 1898. He would also draw back to the regular Democracy the 12,000 others who followed John Young Brown into the independent campaign through hatred of Goebel. Blackburn, however, probably will not compromise, and will insist on a platform plank or a resolution passed by the convention pledging an amendment to or modification of the Goebel law. If this action is not taken, the anti-Goebel forces may be checked in a very large measure. In short, Kentucky to-day is far more doubtful than it was in 1898. The Democrats have a partisan law on their side, and they have organization, and the chances of success are with them, but the conditions which sent the State into the Republican column in 1898 and 1899 still exist.

As against these unchanged conditions the Democrats have the Goebel law. It is the bridge across which they hope to walk to victory in 1899 as they did in 1898.

No Opposition to Congressman Johnson.

Special to The Washington Post.
Montgomery, Ala., July 16.—Hon. David B. Johnson will probably be renominated for Congress at the Third District Democratic convention here to-morrow without opposition. Hon. John H. Holt, Democratic nominee for governor, will open his campaign here to-morrow.

Kansas Corn Crop Saved by Rain.

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—Heavy rains fell in Northern Kansas, from the Missouri River half way across the State, today, breaking a drought of five weeks' duration and saving the corn crop.

MARKET REPORT.

WASHINGTON MARKETS.

CHICKEN—Large, live spring chickens, such as weigh 2 1/2 to 4 pounds to the pair, are in active demand. Medium and small ones selling at prices quoted. Old fowls also active. Turkeys, ducks, and geese dull.

BUTTER—In more liberal receipt, but all arrivals moving fairly well at quotations.

EGGS—The egg market declined this week. The present quotations and prices are: We continue to advise shippers not to hold eggs, but let them come along promptly and regularly while fresh and desirable.

POTATOES—In liberal supply and market quiet. CATTLE—Choice calves and lambs selling readily at prices quoted.

WOOL—The market is easier on wool, and 24 cents is about top price for choice unwashed.

HIDES—Selling readily at prices quoted.

BEEF—Wax—Steady and in active demand.

CREAMERY:
Eggs, fancy, 19 20
First, 18 19
Second, 17 18
Fair to good, 16 17
Imitation, 15 16
Imitation, 14 15
Fancy creamery grade, 13 14
New York tubs, 12 13
Good, 11 12
Poor, 10 11
Dried, 9 10
Western factory, 8 9
Best, 7 8
Good, 6 7
Poor, 5 6

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND:
Creamery, 15 16
Good, 14 15
Second, 13 14
Fair to good, 12 13
Choice selections, 11 12
Poor to good, 10 11
Store packed, choice, 9 10
Haulers' stock, 8 9
Store packed, 7 8
Poor to fair, 6 7
Common, 5 6
Grease, 4 5

EGGS:
Near by, fresh, 19 20
Western, fresh, 18 19
Southern, 17 18
Culls and dried, 16 17
Rest of grades, 15 16

CHEESE:
New York State factory, 10 10 1/2
New, large, 9 9 1/2
New, small, 8 8 1/2
Western factory, 7 7 1/2
New, choice, 6 6 1/2
New, standard, 5 5 1/2
Extra, 4 4 1/2
Slicer, 3 3 1/2
Longhorn, 2 2 1/2
Cottage, 1 1 1/2
Cornmeal, 1 1/2

POULTRY AND GAME:
Spring, large, live, per pound, 15 16
Spring, medium, live, per pound, 14 15
Old, 13 14
Live, large, per pound, 9 10
Live, medium, per pound, 8 9
Ducks, 7 8
Spring, large, per pound, old, 10 11
Live, spring, young, 11 12

FLOUR:
Minnesota, patent process, 14 15
Minnesota, patent process, 13 14
Family, patent process, 12 13
Family, standard brand, 11 12
Extra, 10 11
Slicer, 9 10
Longhorn, 8 9
Cottage, 7 8
Cornmeal, 6 7

GRAIN:
Wheat, 18 19
Choice, new, 17 18
Fair to good, 16 17
Rye, 15 16
Corn, 14 15
Yellow and H. M., 13 14
White, 12 13
Barley, 11 12
Oats, 10 11
Rye, western, white, No. 2, 9 10
Western, mixed, 8 9

MILL FEED:
Bran, Western, per ton, 14 15
White, per ton, 13 14
Brown, per ton, 12 13
Timothy, 11 12
Choice, 10 11
No. 1, 9 10
No. 2, 8 9
Mixed hay, 7 8
Straw, 6 7
Rye, bundle, 15 16
Wheat, bundle, 14 15
Cut hay, per ton, 13 14

VEGETABLES:
Apparatus, 1 1/2
Prime, dozen bunches, 1 1/2
Celery, 1 1/2
Parsley, per dozen, 1 1/2
Cucumber, per dozen, 1 1/2
Cucumbers, per box, 1 1/2
Beans, per box, 1 1/2
Peas, per box, 1 1/2
Potatoes, 1 1/2
New York medium, 1 1/2
New York small, 1 1/2
Marrow, 1 1/2
Cauliflower, 1 1/2
White, mixed, 1 1/2
Black, mixed, 1 1/2
Lettuce, per head, 1 1/2
Spinach, 1 1/2
Squash, 1 1/2
Per box, 1 1/2

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS:
Apples, 1 1/2
Pears, 1 1/2
Oranges, 1 1/2
Lemons, 1 1/2
Seedling, per box, 1 1/2
Peaches, 1 1/2
Fancy, per carrier, 1 1/2
Medium, per carrier, 1 1/2
Common, per carrier, 1 1/2
Pineapples, Florida, per crate, 1 1/2
Watermelons, 1 1/2
Cantaloupes, 1 1/2
Per crate, 1 1/2

LIVE STOCK:
Cattle, 1 1/2
Extra, per cwt., 4 1/2
Butcher, per cwt., 4 1/2
Common, per cwt., 4 1/2
Rough, per cwt., 4 1/2
Sheep, 1 1/2
Lamb, 1 1/2
Spring, choice, per pound, 15 16
Medium, per pound, 14 15
Common, per pound, 13 14
Calves, 1 1/2
Prime, per pound, 6 1/2
Common, per pound, 5 1/2
Pigs, 1 1/2
Prime, each, 25 30
Common, each, 20 25
Old and fat, 15 20
Blessed stock and cured meats, 1 1/2
Hams, country, sugar cured, 1 1/2
Pork, 1 1/2

PURE WOOL AND HIDES:
Wool, 1 1/2
Washed, 1 1/2
Unwashed, 1 1/2
Korin, 1 1/2
Fur, 1 1/2
Hides, 1 1/2
Dry, 1 1/2
Sheepskin, 1 1/2
Lamb, 1 1/2
Calfskin, 1 1/2
Hides, 1 1/2
White, 1-pound, new, 12 13
White, 2-pound, new, 9 10
Black, 1-pound, new, 10 11
Black, 2-pound, new, 7 8
White, per 100 pounds, 1 1/2
Black, per 100 pounds, 1 1/2
Fur, 1 1/2
Live, green, prime, 40 45
Live, green, common, 35 40
Flaxseed, per bushel, 2 1/2
Clover seed, per bushel, 1 1/2
Timothy seed, per bushel, 1 1/2
Ginseng, per pound, 1 1/2
Sassafras, per pound, 1 1/2
H. P. fancy, per pound, 1 1/2
Golden Seal, 1 1/2
Mandrake, 1 1/2

BALTIMORE MARKETS:
Baltimore, July 16.—FLOUR—Dull; Western mid, 3.00; Western extra, 3.05; Western family, 3.10; Western superfine, 3.15; spring wheat patent, 4.25; 4.50; spring wheat, 4.10; 4.20; receipts, 20,000; exports, 10,000.
Wheat—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Rye—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Corn—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Oats—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Barley—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Malt—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Hops—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Clover—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Timothy—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Ginseng—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Sassafras—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
H. P. fancy—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Golden Seal—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.
Mandrake—Dull; Western mid, 1.10; Western extra, 1.15; Western family, 1.20; Western superfine, 1.25; spring wheat patent, 2.25; 2.50; spring wheat, 2.10; 2.20; receipts, 10,000; exports, 5,000.

41-4647, August, 41-4648, September, 41-4649, October, 41-4650, November, 41-4651, December, 41-4652, January, 41-4653, February, 41-4654, March, 41-4655, April, 41-4656, May, 41-4657, June, 41-4658, July, 41-4659, August, 41-4660, September, 41-4661, October, 41-4662, November, 41-4663, December, 41-4664, January, 41-4665, February, 41-4666, March, 41-4667, April, 41-4668, May, 41-4669, June, 41-4670, July, 41-4671, August, 41-4672, September, 41-4673, October, 41-4674, November, 41-4675, December, 41-4676, January, 41-4677, February, 41-4678, March, 41-4679, April, 41-4680, May, 41-4681, June, 41-4682, July, 41-4683, August, 41-4684, September, 41-4685, October, 41-4686, November, 41-4687, December, 41-4688, January, 41-4689, February, 41-4690, March, 41-4691, April, 41-4692, May, 41-4693, June, 41-4694, July, 41-4695, August, 41-4696, September, 41-4697, October, 41-4698, November, 41-4699, December, 41-4700, January, 41-4701, February, 41-4702, March, 41-4703, April, 41-4704, May, 41-4705, June, 41-4706, July, 41-4707, August, 41-4708, September, 41-4709, October, 41-4710, November, 41-4711, December, 41-4712, January, 41-4713, February, 41-4714, March, 41-4715, April, 41-4716, May, 41-4717, June, 41-4718, July, 41-4719, August, 41-4720, September, 41-4721, October, 41-4722, November, 41-4723, December, 41-4724, January, 41-4725, February, 41-4726, March, 41-4727, April, 41-4728, May, 41-4729, June, 41-4730, July, 41-4731, August, 41-4732, September, 41-4733, October, 41-4734, November, 41-4735, December, 41-4736, January, 41-4737, February, 41-4738, March, 41-4739, April, 41-4740, May, 41-4741, June, 41-4742, July, 41-4743, August, 41-4744, September, 41-4745, October, 41-4746, November, 41-4747, December, 41-4748, January, 41-4749, February, 41-4750, March, 41-4751, April, 41-4752, May, 41-4753, June, 41-4754, July, 41-4755, August, 41-4756, September, 41-4757, October, 41-4758, November, 41-4759, December, 41-4760, January, 41-4761, February, 41-4762, March, 41-4763, April, 41-4764, May, 41-4765, June, 41-4766, July, 41-4767, August, 41-4768, September, 41-4769, October, 41-4770, November, 41-4771, December, 41-4772, January, 41-4773, February, 41-4774, March, 41-4775, April, 41-4776, May, 41-4777, June, 41-4778, July, 41-4779, August, 41-4780, September, 41-4781, October, 41-4782, November, 41-4783, December, 41-4784, January, 41-4785, February, 41-4786, March, 41-4787, April, 41-4788, May, 41-4789, June, 41-4790, July, 41-4791, August, 41-4792, September, 41-4793, October, 41-4794, November, 41-4795, December, 41-4796, January, 41-4797, February, 41-4798, March, 41-4799, April, 41-4800, May, 41-4801, June, 41-4802, July, 41-4803, August, 41-4804, September, 41-4805, October, 41-4806, November, 41-4807, December, 41-4808, January, 41-4809, February, 41-4810, March, 41-4811, April, 41-4812, May, 41-4813, June, 41-4814, July, 41-4815, August, 41-4816, September, 41-4817, October, 41-4818, November, 41-4819, December, 41-4820, January, 41-4821, February, 41-4822, March, 41-4823, April, 41-4824, May, 41-4825, June, 41-4826, July, 41-4827, August, 41-4828, September, 41-4829, October, 41-4830, November, 41-4831, December, 41-4832, January, 41-4833, February, 41-4834, March, 41-4835, April, 41-4836, May, 41-4837, June, 41-4838, July, 41-4839, August, 41-4840, September, 41-4841, October, 41-4842, November, 41-4843, December, 41-4844, January, 41-4845, February, 41-4846, March, 41-4847, April, 41-4848, May, 41-4849, June, 41-4850, July, 41-4851, August, 41-4852, September, 41-4853, October, 41-4854, November, 41-4855, December, 41-4856, January, 41-4857, February, 41-4858, March, 41-4859, April, 41-4860, May, 41-4861, June, 41-4862, July, 41-4863, August, 41-4864, September, 41-4865, October, 41-4866, November, 41-4867, December, 41-4868, January, 41-4869, February, 41-4870, March, 41-4871, April, 41-4872, May, 41-4873, June, 41-4874, July, 41-4875, August, 41-4876, September, 41-4877, October, 41-4878, November, 41-4879, December, 41-4880, January, 41-4881, February, 41-4882, March, 41-4883, April, 41-4884, May, 41-488